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supremacy of the South while she remained loyal to the Union. Then turning toward his theme he begins: "The policy of Reconstruction changed all this." Of course, it was not Reconstruction, but secession and the resulting war that led to this loss of Eden. The method of restoration with its vindictive elements no doubt aggravated the destruction that had marked the strife and it certainly retarded the recovery of the erring States. It was not, however, a Northern hand that fired the Ephesian dome.

No. XIII, *The Political Philosophy of John C. Calhoun,* is examined in an excellent paper by Dr. Charles Edward Merriam. To his first sentence alone do we offer any objection. In that the author says, "It is the purpose of this paper to examine the political theory of John C. Calhoun—the foremost of Southern jurists and the ablest expounder of Southern political theory as well as of Southern constitutional law." What is meant by *Southern constitutional law?* Except in the interval from 1861-1865 there was no Southern constitutional law but the law of the constitutions of the Southern States, and the great questions connected with the fame of Calhoun were nearly all of Federal or general interest.

The merit of the studies noticed is a very high tribute to the efficient work of Dr. Dunning. Not often do teachers receive so practical a testimonial. Students of history are of course aware that many of the contributors have done work of note and that in the present collection no one had very much sea-room.

A History of the United States for Grammar Schools, by Reuben Gold Thwaites and Calvin Noyes Kendall. Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston, New York, Chicago. Revised, 1913: Pp. 474 + lii.

A school history should be marked by accuracy and crowded with interest, but not all the manuals designed for the use of children exhibit these qualities. Perhaps we should pardon the occasional slips inevitable in a first edition. Those that survive in revisions cannot expect to be similarly indulged.

That section of this volume which considers the extension of geographical knowledge might have noticed parenthetically the activities of Franciscan monks in Cathay. Relative to note 3, p. 6, it may be remarked that in its present form it is somewhat misleading. In the first place, the earliest unquestioned mention of the European discovery and the European settlement of Iceland is to be found in *De Mensura Orbis Terrae,* of which a good text is that of G. Parthey, Berlin, 1870.

This shows the colonization of Iceland by the Irish and likewise the destruction of their settlements by the Scandinavians. In the second place, Leif, the son of Eric, is represented as conducting a colony to Vineland. This is not the place to discuss the attempted settlement by Karlsefne. On this subject we beg barely to recommend to the surviving author an examination of *The Finding of Wineland the Good* by Arthur Middleton Reeves. Brief as is the footnote it contains still other errors.

The apostolic spirit of Columbus is fully appreciated, but in the limits of a text-book the subject cannot be amplified. The cost of his equipment is given a fanciful rather than an historical explanation. English buccaneers are treated more accurately than in many other school histories. The narrative of French discovery, exploration, and settlement is both full and interesting. The imperious force of tradition is seen in the time-honored sketch of John Smith and the exaggerated importance of his place in the history of the Virginia colony. Page 63 states that "a few years after Virginia became a royal colony, there broke out in England a long and fierce civil war. . . ." As a matter of fact, it occurred in 1642, eighteen years later.

Neither in the treatment of colonial Maryland nor elsewhere is there on the part of the authors any evidence of anti-Catholic feeling. The fact is noticed that in Puritan Massachusetts there was an intolerance unknown in Catholic Maryland, and that in Calvert's colony religious freedom rose with the restoration of the Proprietary's authority and declined when that authority was overthrown.

There is an ineffectual attempt to justify the exile of the Acadians. In the spacious firmament of time this event is written down as an act of barbarism. The return of the exiles and their harsh treatment by the English colonists is of sufficient historical importance to deserve an allusion.

There is a distinct advantage in introducing into the text, as is done in this book, a copy of the Declaration of Independence instead of including it as an appendix, where it can be, and often is overlooked.

The obligation of Colonel George Rogers Clark to the inhabitants of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes has escaped without comment. Indeed, the extent of French assistance is very inadequately outlined. Nothing is said of the friendship of Holland or of the Spanish colonists. One notices the diminished importance of the Whitman legend, and an indication of the permanent place of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. We have ventured to offer a few suggestions which, if adopted, would somewhat improve this excellent text-book on the history of the United States. But with or without these proposed amendments this volume will be found extremely useful to the teacher and exceedingly interesting to the pupil.